

## Sparassidae in China 2. Species from the Collection in Changchun (Arachnida: Araneae)

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**Abstract** — Two new species of the spider family Sparassidae are described from China: *Sinopoda angulata* (female; Hubei Prov.) and *Sinopoda fasciculata* (male; Guizhou Prov.). *Pseudopoda* sp. cf. *exiguoides* (Song & Zhu 1999) is recorded from Hunan Prov. (females). One undetermined *Pseudopoda* species is recorded from Sichuan Prov. (female). *Heteropoda venatoria* (Linnaeus 1767) is recorded from Guangdong Prov. and Yunnan Prov. respectively. *Micrommata virescens* (Clerck 1757) is recorded for the first time in Jilin Province. Two males of *Olios* sp. are recorded from Jiangsu Prov. and Hunan Prov. respectively, probably conspecific with *Olios tiantongensis* (Zhang & Kim 1996). One female of *Olios* sp. is recorded from Yunnan Prov., probably conspecific with *Olios menghaiensis* (Wang & Zhang 1990). *Olios sanguinifrons* (Simon 1906) COMB. NOV. is transferred from the genus *Eusparassus* to *Olios*. The female is described for the first time. Genitalia of all species are illustrated.

**Key words** — Araneae, Sparassidae, *Sinopoda*, *Pseudopoda*, *Heteropoda*, *Micrommata*, *Olios*, China, new species, new transfer

### Introduction

Recently Jäger & Yin (2001) started a revision on Chinese Sparassidae. They compiled a revised check-list of known records, listed new combinations and new synonymies and designated type material, when necessary. From this revised basis future work can be done. The present paper reports on results of the examination of material of the Changchun collection. The senior author had the opportunity to examine and illustrate this material during a stay in Beijing (Chinese Academy of Sciences). As Sparassidae in general are mostly caught only by single individuals (and not in larger series), taxonomical work is not easy and thus, only in some cases clear taxonomical statements can be done. Therefore some determinations of specimens and their classification are here made provisionally, until more material is available.

### Material and methods

Abbreviations and style of descriptions are the same as performed in Jäger & Ono (2000). For diagnoses and descriptions of family, subfamilies and genera see Jäger (1998, 2001) and Jäger & Ono (2000). In all illustrations hairs are omitted, except for spines on legs or palps. All specimens are deposited in the collection of Jilin University in Changchun, only exceptions are marked (HNUC, Hunan Normal University, Changsha; IOZB, Institute of Zoology,

Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; MNHN, Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; NSMT, National Science Museum, Tokyo). # – numbers refer to the particular collection number of examined Sparassidae (CC = Changchun Coll.).

### Taxonomy

Family Sparassidae Bertkau 1872  
Subfamily Heteropodinae Thorell 1873  
Genus *Sinopoda* Jäger 1999

***Sinopoda angulata* sp. nov.**  
Figs. 1–5

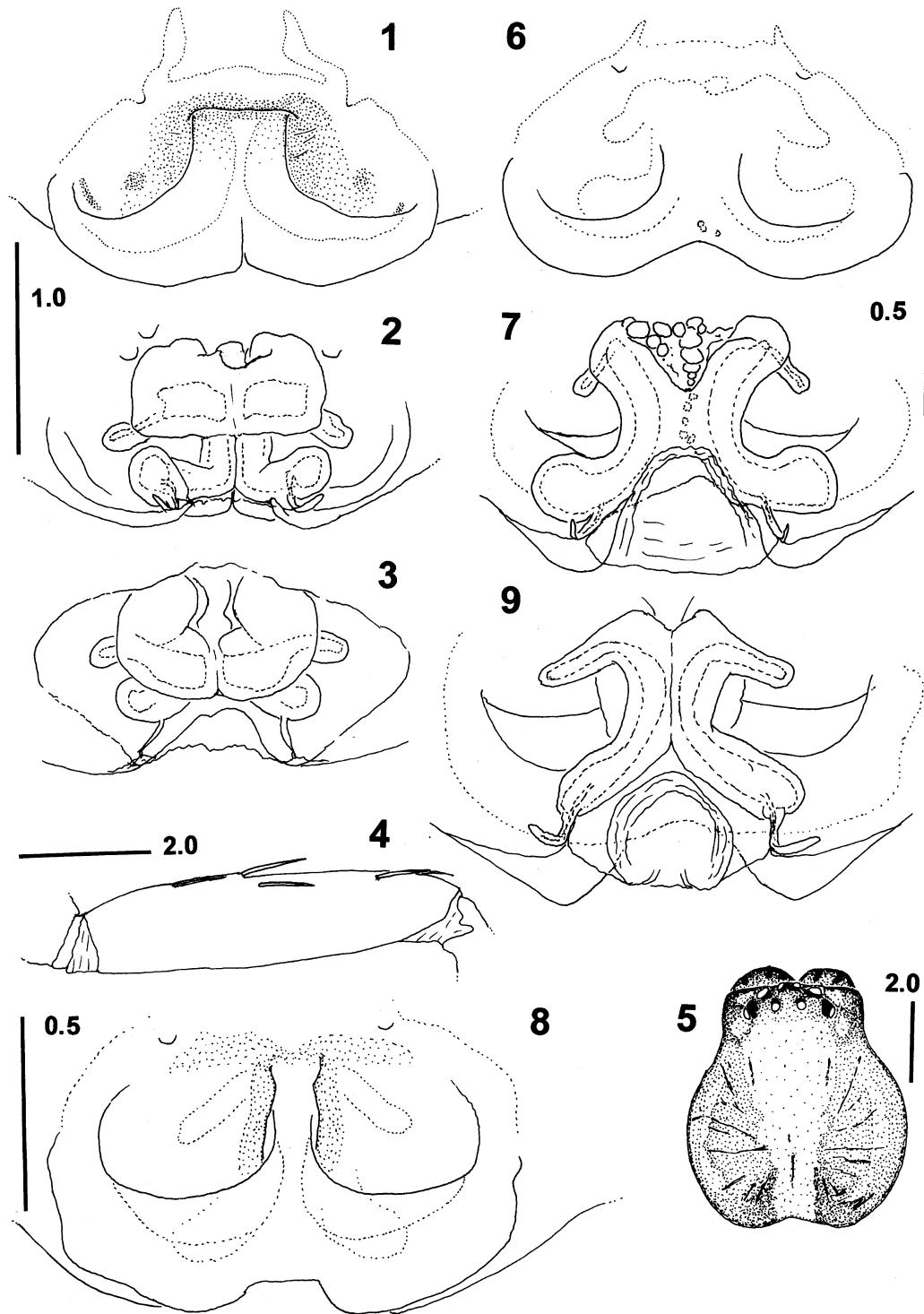
*Type material.* 1♀ holotype (PJ 1637, label: Liujiawu, Shennongjia, Hubei Prov., 29.7.1986, #3CC, 86–333, 912).

*Diagnosis.* ♀ with anterior part of vulva massive and angled. Anterior appendices touching almost the posterior spermathecae. Internal ducts running parallel along the median line (Figs. 2–3).

*Description.* ♀ PL 6.0, PW 5.4, AW 3.6, OL 6.8, OW 4.8. Spination (leg II missing): Pp 131,101,2121,1014, Fe I/III 323, IV 321, Pa 001, Ti I 2026, III-IV 2126, Mt I 1014, III 3026, IV 3036. Leg measurements of leg IV: Fe 5.4, Pa 2.4, Ti 5.0, Mt 4.9, Ta 1.8. Epigynal field with distinct and short anterior bands, these slightly converging. Lobal

epigynal pockets situated far from each other, connected by an anterior rim. Margins of lobal pockets running not parallel to posterior margin of lateral lobes (Fig. 1). Anterior

vulval appendices extending laterally beyond posterior spermathecae (Fig. 2).



**Figs. 1–9.** 1–5. *Sinopoda angulata* sp. nov., ♀ holotype (#3CC, 86–333, 912) from Liujiawu, Shennongjia, Hubei Prov. 6–7. *S. shennonga* (Peng, Yin & Kim 1996), ♀ holotype (HNUC #53) from Shennongjia, Hubei Prov. 8–9. *S. wangi* Song & Zhu 1999, ♀ syntype (HNUC #56) from Mt. Lu, Jiangxi Province. — 1,6,8, Epigyne, ventral view; 2–3,7,9, vulva (2,7,9, dorsal view; 3, anterior view); 4, left leg IV, prolateral view; 5, prosoma, dorsal view. (Scales in mm)

**Color.** Dark yellow-brown. Legs without pattern, becoming darker distally (Fig. 4). Chelicerae dark red-brown, with dark longitudinal bands frontally. PS with broad and bright median band (Fig. 5). Head region and marginal bands red-brown. Dorsal OS dark red-brown, with bright median patch above heart, which becoming darker posterior. OS in posterior half with indistinct bright patch. Lateral OS spotted with oblong patches. Ventral OS with some irregular patches.

♂ unknown.

**Distribution.** Only known from the type locality.

**Etymology.** The species name refers to the angled shape of anterior vulva in a dorsal view (Latin - *angulatus*: angled); adjective.

**Note.** This species can only be identified by preparing the internal female genitalia. From the type locality another *Sinopoda* species is described: *S. shennonga* (Peng, Yin & Kim 1996) (Figs. 6–7). This shows several differences to the here described species: 1. Margins of lobal pockets parallel to the posterior margin of lateral lobes, 2. anterior appendices of vulva do clearly not reaching posterior spermathecae, 3. anterior appendices do not extending be-

yond the posterior spermathecae, 4. anterior vulva without a massive and angled structure, 5. internal ducts running not parallel along the median line, but diverging in their anterior and posterior part, 6. epigynal field with indistinct anterior bands, 7. lobal pockets not connected by an anterior rim.

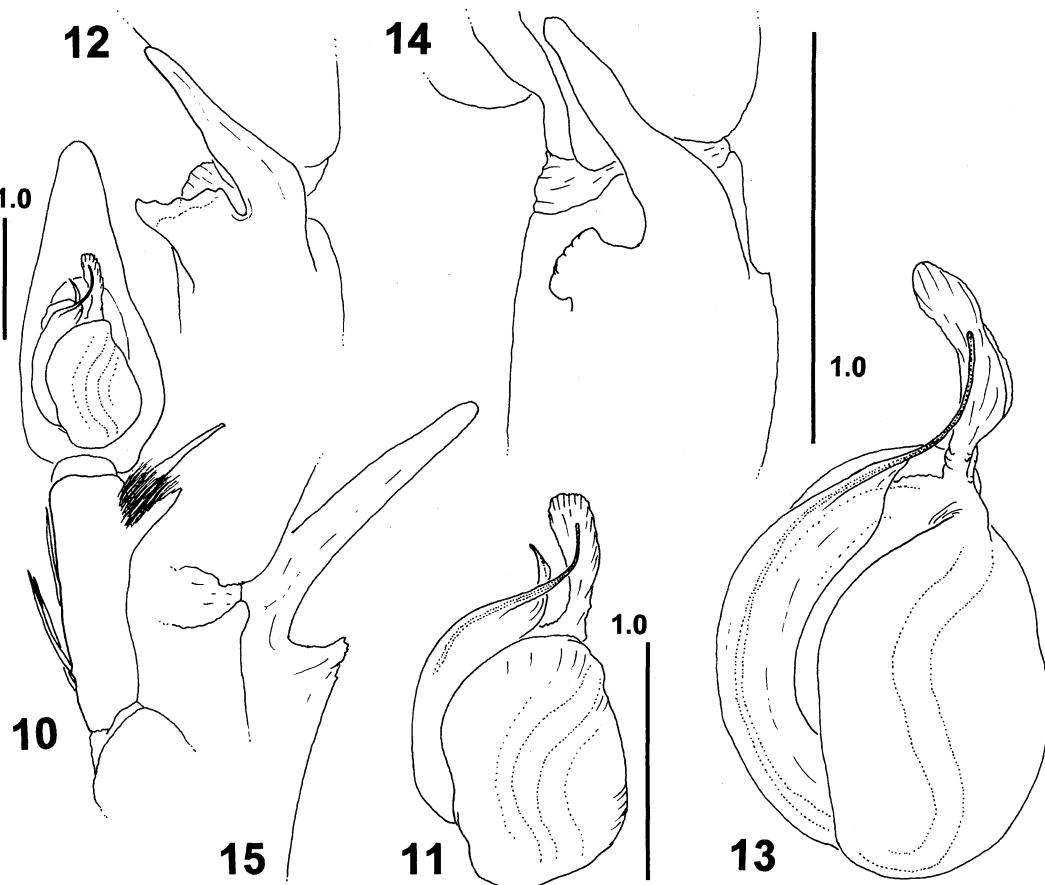
The new species can also be distinguished from other *Sinopoda* spp., e.g. *S. wangi* Song & Zhu 1999 (compare Figs. 8–9), by comparing carefully external and internal female genitalia.

***Sinopoda fasciculata* sp. nov.**

Figs. 10–12

**Type material.** 1♂ holotype (PJ 1638, label: Fanjingshan, Guizhou Prov., 24.6.1985, #2CC, 85–295)

**Diagnosis.** Closely related to *S. okinawana* Jäger & Ono 2000 and *S. wangi* Song & Zhu 1999 in Song et al. (1999) (Figs. 8–9, 13–15), but differs in the following characters: 1. Both, tip of embolus and well developed embolic apophysis distinctly bent, 2. tegulum covering proximal part of embolus (Figs. 10–11), 3. ventral RTA well developed, triangle-shaped (Fig. 12).



**Figs. 10–15.** 10–12. *Sinopoda fasciculata* sp. nov., ♂ holotype (#2CC, 85–295) from Fanjingshan, Guizhou Prov.; 13–15. *S. wangi* Song & Zhu 1999, ♂ syntype (HNUC #56) from Mt. Lu, Jiangxi Province. — 10, left palp, ventral view; 11, 13, tegulum, ventral view; 12, 14–15 retrolateral tibial apophysis (12, 14, retrolateral view; 15, ventral view). (Scales in mm)

**Description.** PL 5.0, PW 4.7, AW 2.2, OL 5.7, OW 3.8. Spination: Pp 131, 101, 2101, Fe I 3(2)23, II-III 323, IV 331, Pa 101, Ti 2326, Mt I-II 1014, III 2014, IV 3036. Leg measurements of leg IV: Fe 7.1, Pa 2.3, Ti 7.0, Mt 8.0, Ta 2.6. Dorsal RTA very thin in ventral view, conical in lateral view. Sperm duct slightly curved (Figs. 10–11).

**Color** (based on the freshly moulted holotype). PS and legs yellowish with dark pattern and dark hairs. Head region darker. Posterior PS with dark transversal band behind fovea, followed by a bright transversal band. Posterior margin of PS dark. Chelicerae darker, with longitudinal bands frontally. Legs with distinct spine patches and small irregular patches. OS dark-brown. Heart region brighter. Posterior OS with dark transversal patch. Ventral OS with two bright longitudinal lines. Spinnerets ventrally bright.

♀ unknown.

**Distribution.** Only known from the type locality.

**Etymology.** The specific epithet refers to the hair tuft at the base of the retrolateral tibial apophysis (Latin *fasciculatus*: with a small tuft of hairs); adjective.

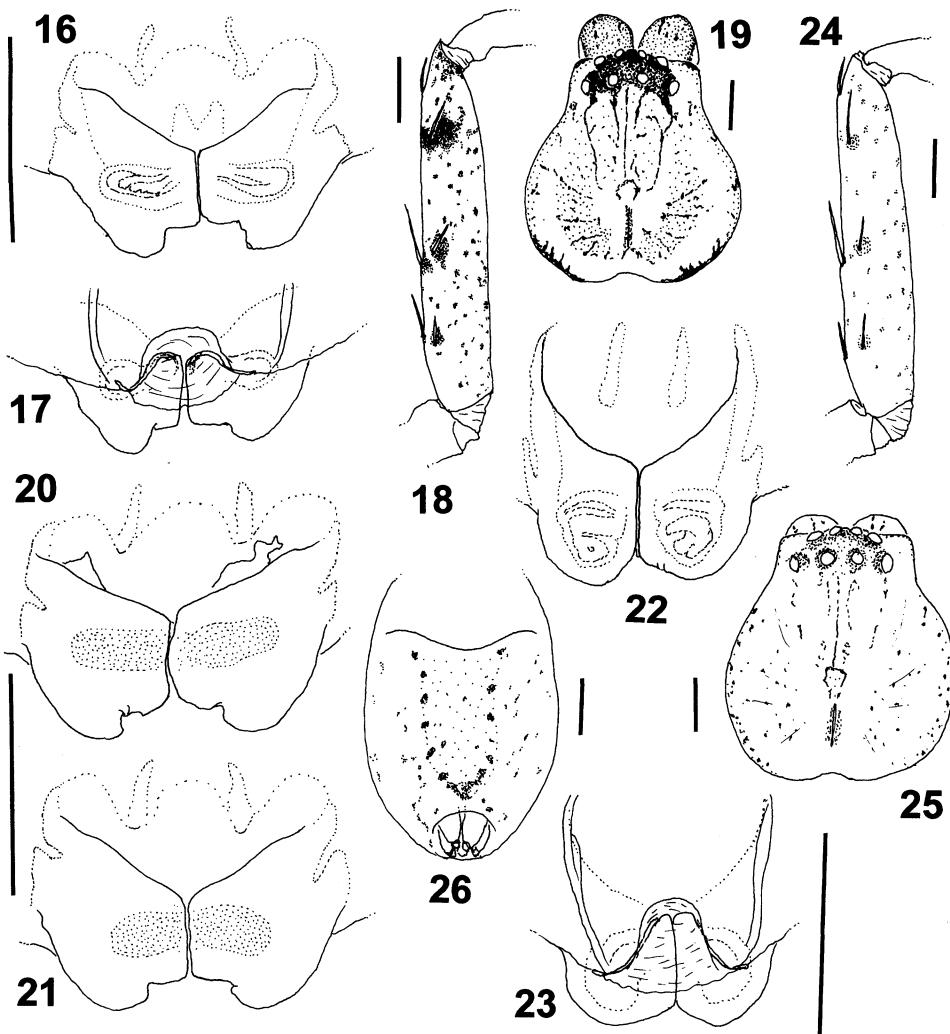
Genus *Pseudopoda* Jäger 2000

*Pseudopoda* sp. cf. *exiguoides* (Song & Zhu 1999)

Figs. 16–21

**Material examined.** 1♀ (PJ 1640, label: Hunan Prov., Huangshizhai, Zhangjiajie, June 1985, #5CC, 85–191). 2♀ (PJ 1641–1642, without label, #9CC, 85–117).

**Diagnosis.** ♀ anterior margin of epigynal field trilobate, with distinct and short bands. Epigynal field with characteristical lateral indentations. Posterior margins of lat-



**Figs. 16–26.** 16–21. *Pseudopoda* sp. cf. *exiguoides* (Song & Zhu 1999), 16–19. 1♀ (#5CC, 85–191) from Zhangjiajie, Huangshizhai, Hunan Prov. 20–21. 2♀ (#9CC, 85–117) without locality. 22–26. *Pseudopoda* sp., 1♀ (#4CC, 75–673) from Qingshengshan, Sichuan Prov. — 16, 20–22, Epigyne, ventral view; 17, 23, vulva, dorsal view; 18, 24, left leg IV, prolateral view; 19, 25, prosoma, dorsal view; 26, opisthosoma, ventral view. (All scales 1 mm)

eral lobes with median indentation. (Figs. 16, 20–21). Internal duct system with transversal loops (ventral view) (Fig. 16).

*Description.* PL 4.4–4.8, PW 4.2–4.6, OL 6.1–7.4, OW 4.8–6.9. Spination: Pp 131,101,2121,1014, Fe I-II 323, III 323(2), IV 331, Pa 101, Ti I-II 2228, III-IV 2126, Mt I-II 2024, III 3024, IV 3036. Leg measurements of leg IV: Fe 5.3, Pa 2.0, Ti 4.7, Mt 4.7, Ta 1.7.

*Color.* Yellow-brown with red-brown markings. PS with distinct pattern (Fig. 19). Sternum with single spots near each coxa. Legs with spine patches and ventral femora with many spots (Fig. 18). Dorsal OS with distinct pattern. Lateral OS irregularly spotted. Ventral OS with few spots and with triangle-shaped patch in front of spinnerets.

*Distribution.* China: Hunan Prov. (Huangshizhai, Zhangjiajie)

*Relationships.* Some characters point to conspecificity with *Pseudopoda exiguoides* Song & Zhu 1999 in Song et al. (1999): 1. Shape and structure of external and internal female genitalia, 2. shape of epigynal field, 3. coloration and pattern of dorsal OS, 4. closely situated sampling localities of the present female and the types of *P. exiguoides*.

The following female of the genus *Pseudopoda* cannot clearly be associated with any species at present. Within this genus females of different species may be very similar in external and internal genital characters (compare Jäger 2001). Conspecific males and larger series of each species are necessary to make taxonomical statements.

*Pseudopoda* sp.

Figs. 22–26

*Material examined.* 1♀ (PJ 1643, label: Sichuan Prov., Qingshengshan, 30°09'N, 103°5'E, 26.10.1975, #4CC, 75–673).

*Diagnosis.* ♀ anterior margins of lateral lobes forming a wide 'U'. Anterior bands of epigynal field situated in the median field within the 'U'. Internal ducts with spiral coils (ventral view) (Fig. 22).

*Description.* PL 4.3, PW 3.9, OL 4.8, OW 3.2. Spination: Pp 131,101,2121,1013, Fe I-III 323, IV 331, Pa I-II 101, III 1(0)01, IV 000, Ti I-II 2228, III-IV 2126, Mt I-II 2024, III 3024, IV 3036. Leg measurements of leg IV: Fe 5.3, Pa 1.8, Ti 4.4, Mt 4.5, Ta 1.5. Tibiae and metatarsi I and II with long spines.

*Color.* Yellowish with red-brown pattern. PS with pattern as in Fig. 25. Legs with spine patches and small spots on ventral femora (Fig. 24). Ventral OS with small spots and two rows of larger spots, these running parallel and running together in front of the spinnerets in the posterior half (Fig. 26).

*Distribution.* China: Sichuan Prov. (Qingshengshan)

*Note.* From the spiral coils of the copulatory ducts and the examination of other conspecific couples of *Pseudopoda* spp. (Jäger 2001) it is expected that males of the present

species could have a comparably long embolus.

Genus *Heteropoda* Latreille 1804

*Heteropoda venatoria* (Linnaeus 1767)

*Material examined.* 1♀ (#13CC, 9113) from Guangzhou City, Guangdong Prov., 2.3.1973. 1♀ (#11CC, 83–117) from Menghun, Yunnan Prov., July 1983. 1♀ (#12CC, 83–565) from Ganlanba, Yunnan Prov., 11.7.1983.

Subfamily Sparassinae Bertkau 1872

Genus *Micrommata* Latreille 1804

*Micrommata virescens* (Clerck 1757)

*Material examined.* 1♀ (#6CC, 2428) from Changchun City, Jilin Province, coll. by Chuandian Zhu, 1962.

*Note.* The present female represents the first record of this species for Jilin Province.

Genus *Olios* Walckenaer 1837

*Olios* sp. cf. *tiantongensis* (Zhang & Kim 1996)

Figs. 27–31

*Material examined.* 1♂ (PJ 1461, label: Nanjing City, Jiangsu Prov., 31.5.1959, #7CC, 7059). 1♂ (PJ 1462, label: China, Hunan Prov., Changsha, Yuelu Shan, Yu Shaojie, April 1986) HNUC.

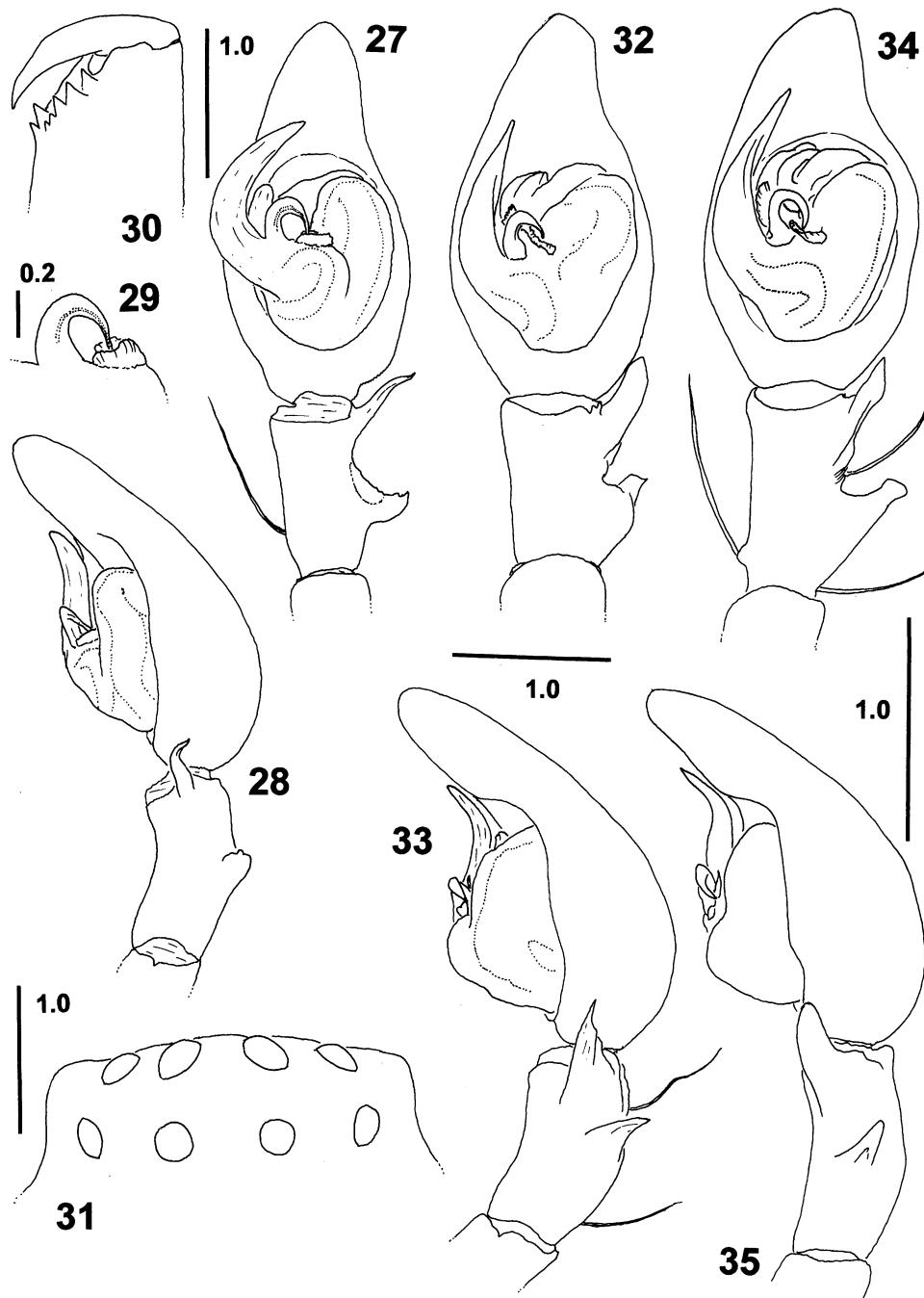
*Diagnosis.* ♂ tegular apophysis large and distinctly bent, sickle-shaped (Fig. 27). Distal RTA slender, pointed, its tip bent distally (in lateral view). Proximal RTA blunt (in lateral view) (Fig. 28).

*Description.* PL 4.5, PW 4.6, OL 4.8, OW 2.9. Spination: Pp 131,000,0000, Fe I-III 323, IV 321, Pa 000, Ti I-II 2024, III 2124, IV 2024, Mt I 1014, II-III 2024, IV 3035. Leg measurements of leg IV: Fe 7.0, Pa 2.5, Ti 7.0, Mt 7.2, Ta 2.0. Chelicerae with 2 anterior and 5 posterior teeth (Fig. 30). Eye arrangement as in Fig. 31. Palpal tibia with two retrolateral apophyses (Figs. 27–28).

*Color.* Bright yellowish. Chelicerae, distal parts of legs and labium a bit darker. Dorsal OS with indistinct pattern. Ventral OS with dark median band.

*Distribution.* China: Hunan Prov. (Changsha: Yuelu Shan), Jiangsu Prov. (Nanjing City)

*Relationships.* A set of characters points to conspecificity with *Olios tiantongensis* (Zhang & Kim 1996) (Figs. 36–37): 1. A comparison between male and female genital characters of the closely related species, *Olios sanguinifrons* (Simon 1906) COMB. NOV. (Figs. 32–35, 39–43), lets suggest that the male described above could be conspecific with the holotype of *O. tiantongensis*: both males and females of the two species share a combination of characters (♂: two retrolateral tibial apophyses with similar arrangement,

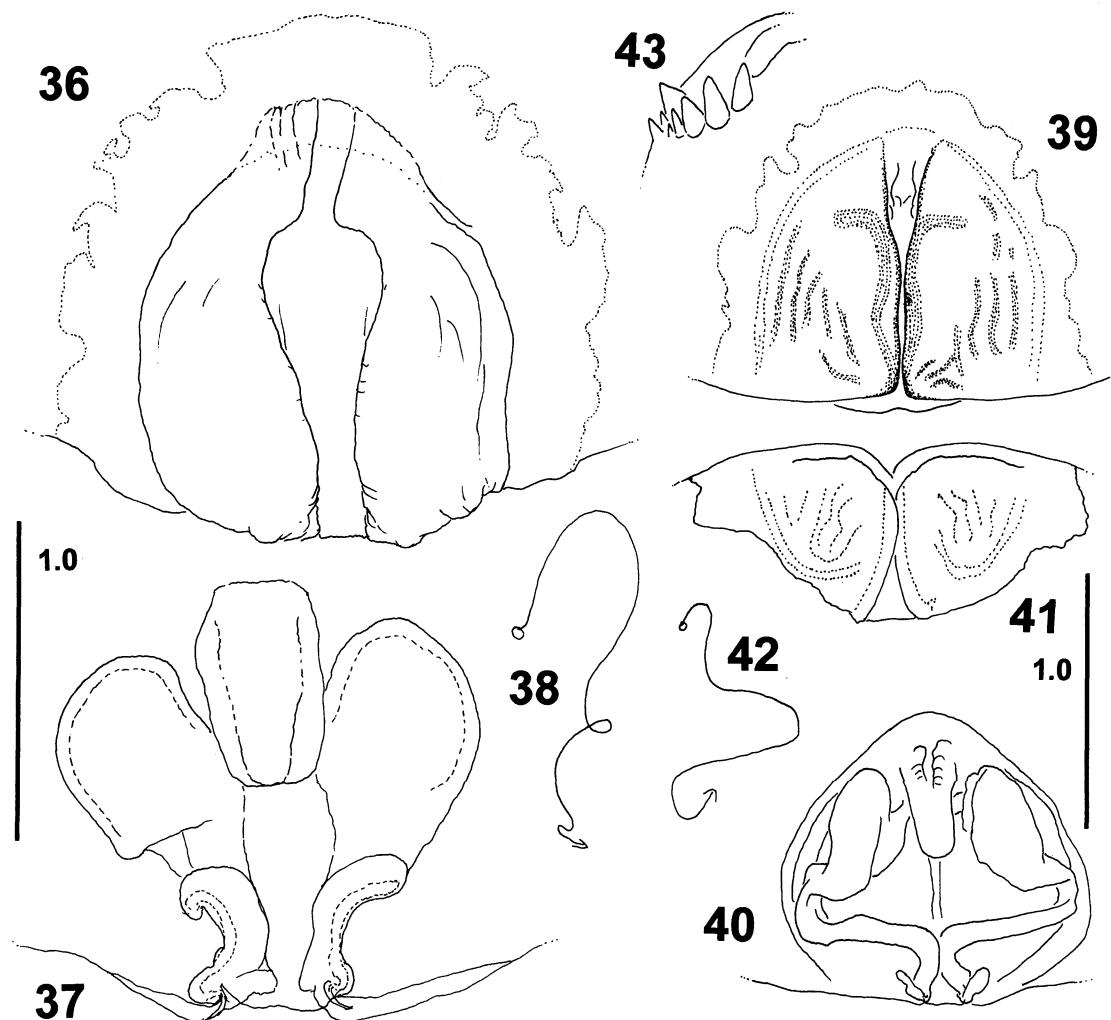


**Figs. 27–35.** 27–31. *Olios* sp. cf. *tiantongensis* (Zhang & Kim 1996), ♂ (#7CC, 7059) from Nanjing City, Jiangsu Prov. 32–35. *Olios sanguinifrons* (Simon 1906) COMB. NOV., 32–33. ♂ holotype (MNHN 15247) from Himalaya. 34–35. ♂ (MNHN; PJ 167) from Kabre, Nepal. — 27,32,34. Left palp, ventral view; 28,33,35, left palp, retrolateral view; 29, embolus with conductor, ventral view; 30, left chelicera, ventral view; 31, eye arrangement, dorsal view. (Scales in mm)

embolus and tegular apophysis with similar arrangement and shape; ♀: similar shape of epigynal field, median epigynal groove, vulva with anterior median indentation, course of internal ducts), 2. the coloration of the above described male and the holotype female of *O. tiantongensis* is similar (bright yellowish, without distinct markings, except for a dark median band on the ventral opisthosoma), 3. the

eye arrangement of both, the present males and the female holotype of *O. tiantongensis* are almost the same, 4. the distribution of the two males and the holotype female of *O. tiantongensis* support a conspecificity (Note. according to the present knowledge *Olios* spp. generally have a wider distribution than *Pseudopoda* spp. or *Sinopoda* spp.).

Until further unambiguous records of both sexes are



Figs. 36–43. 36–38. *Olios tiantongensis* (Zhang & Kim 1996), ♀ holotype (HNUC #39) from Tiantong, Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province. 39–43. *Olios sanguinifrons* (Simon 1906) COMB. NOV., ♀ (MNHN 15247) from Himalaya. — 36,39,41, Epigyne, (36,39, ventral view; 41, posterior view); 37,40, vulva, dorsal view, 38,42, schematical course of internal duct system, dorsal view; 43, left chelicera, ventral view. (scales in mm)

available, no final statement on the taxonomical status of the two males can be made.

*Olios* sp. cf. *menghaiensis* (Wang & Zhang 1990)  
Figs. 44–47

*Material examined.* 1♀ (PJ 1639, label: Menghai, Yunnan Prov., 15.7.1983, #1CC, 83–299).

*Diagnosis.* ♀ epigynal field almost rectangular (Fig. 44). Internal duct system with a bit more than three regular coils of each, copulatory duct and fertilisation duct. Posterior parts of fertilisation ducts close together (Figs. 45–46).

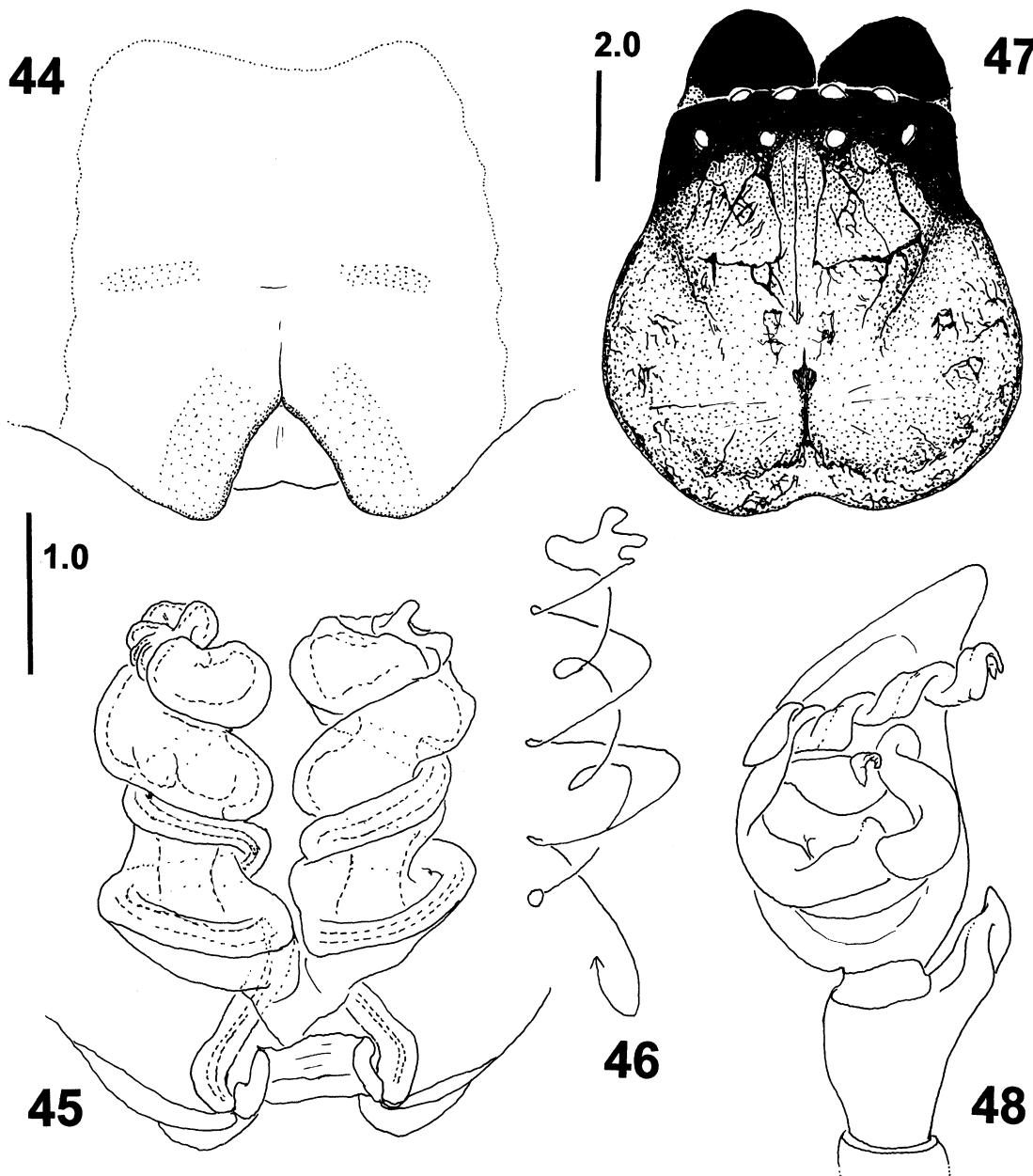
*Description.* PL 7.3, PW 7.4, AW 4.9, OL 9.5, OW 6.1. Spination: Pp 131,001,0011,1013, Fe I–III 323, IV 321, Pa 000, Ti 2024, Mt I–III 2024, IV 3026. Leg measurements of leg IV: Fe 8.0, Pa 3.5, Ti 7.4, Mt 6.7, Ta 2.2.

*Color.* Red-brown. PS with distinct pattern (Fig. 47) and bright hairs at its margins. Chelicerae dark red-brown.

Gnathocoxae and labium dark with their inner margins distinctly brighter. Legs with bright oblong patches dorsally. Ventral tibiae with indistinct annulation, consisting of bright and dark hairs. Tarsi and metatarsi with thick scopulae. Dorsal OS dark with angle-shaped patches and brighter heart region. Ventral OS dark brown.

*Distribution.* China: Yunnan Prov. (Menghai)

*Relationships.* Some characters points to conspecificity with *Olios menghaiensis* (Wang & Zhang 1990) (Fig. 48), a species described from a single male from Menghai, Yunnan Prov.: 1. type locality of *O. menghaiensis* and the locality of the above described female are identical, 2. the screw-like course of the internal ducts system of the above described female and the screw-shaped embolus of *O. menghaiensis* would fit together, thinking of copulatory mechanics.



Figs. 44–48. 44–47. *Olios* sp. cf. *menghaiensis* (Wang & Zhang 1990), 1♀ (#1CC, 83–299) from Menghai, Yunnan Prov. 48. *Olios menghaiensis* (Wang & Zhang 1990) ♂ holotype (according to Wang & Zhang 1990) from Menghai, Yunnan Prov. — 44, Epigyne, ventral view; 45, vulva, dorsal view; 46, schematical course of internal duct system, dorsal view; 47, prosoma, dorsal view; 48, left palp, ventral view. (Scales in mm)

*Material examined for comparison.*

*Sinopoda wangii* Song & Zhu 1999 (Figs. 8–9, 13–15): 2♂♂, 5♀♀ syntypes (#56) from Mt. Lu, Jiangxi Province, China, 7.8.1987, leg. by Jia-fu Wang; 10♂♂ syntypes (#57) from Mt. Lu, Jiangxi Province, China, 15.6.1987, leg. by Jia-fu Wang; 4♂♂ 3♀♀ syntypes (#11) from Mt. Lu, Jiangxi Province, China, August 1987, leg. by Jia-fu Wang; all HNUC.

*Sinopoda okinawana* Jäger & Ono 2000: 1♂ holotype

(4220) from Takasato, Okinawajima Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan, 1–IV-1997, Takeshi Sasaki leg.; 1♀ paratype (4221) from Yona, Okinawajima Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan, 30–III-1997, Akio Tanikawa leg.; 1♀ paratype (4219) from Iheyajima Is., Okinawa Pref., Japan, 27–X-1993, M. Kimura; all NSMT.

*Sinopoda shennonga* (Peng, Yin & Kim 1996) (Figs. 6–7): 1♀ holotype (#53) from Shennongjia, Xiangyang County, 32.1°N 112.1°E, Hubei Prov., China, 10.1990, leg.

by Jia-fu Wang; HNUC.

*Pseudopoda exiguoides* (Song & Zhu 1999) in Song et al. (1999): 1♂ lectotype, 1♀ paralectotype (#41) from Mt. Yuelu, Changsha City, Hunan Prov., China, 10.8.1980, by Jia-fu Wang; HNUC.

*Olios tiantongensis* (Zhang & Kim 1996) (Figs. 36–38): 1♀ holotype (#39): from Tiantong, Ningbo City, 29.9°N, 121.5°E, Zhejiang Province, China, 20.11.1994, leg. by Yong-jin Zhang. HNUC.

*Olios sanguinifrons* (Simon 1906) COMB. NOV. (Figs. 32–35, 39–43): 1♂ holotype, PJ 675, label: *Eusparassus sanguiniceps* E.S., bas pl. du l'Himalaya, {Type}. MNHN 15247; 1♀, PJ 676, with same data as holotype male. 1♂ (PJ 167) from Kabre, Nepal, 17.1.1967, M. Hubert leg.; all MNHN.

*Notes.* The species, described by Simon (1906) sub *Eusparassus* is explicitly transferred to the genus *Olios*. Both specimens clearly possess characters, which are also shared by other *Olios* spp. e.g. *O. tener* (Thorell 1891): typical, bent embolus, with reduced conductor, two tibial apophyses and synapomorphic characters of Sparassinae: two anterior cheliceral teeth and a characteristic eye arrangement.

Simon wrote on the label and in the text of his original publication (1906: 312) a different name (*sanguiniceps*) than he published in the original description in the heading (*sanguinifrons*). From comparison of the male specimen (Figs. 32–33) and the original description (Simon 1906) it is clear that this specimen represents the holotype male. '*sanguinifrons*' is considered the valid name.

The female, which was stored together in the vial with the holotype male was subadult. Under the skin, which was almost coming off, a developed epigyne was present. Although a more sclerotized epigyne of an mature individual may show a different shape or coloration, the female genitalia are illustrated here for the first time (Figs. 39–41). A full description will be given later in a revisional paper on the genus *Olios*. It is not clear, whether the female was added later by Simon or a subsequent curator or whether it was already in the type series and Simon did not mention it, because it was not mature. However, both specimens are

considered conspecific from their size and coloration.

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## Acta Arachnologica Vol. 51, No. 1 掲載論文の和文要旨

### アシナガグモの生活史 (pp. 1-4)

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野外調査と飼育によって、アシナガグモ (*Tetragnatha praedonia*) の生活史を調べた。野外では、新たに孵化したと思われる子グモが、6月から9月の間に繰り返し出現した。出のう直後から育てられた10頭のうち、5頭（オス2頭とメス3頭）が成体となった。出のうから最終脱皮までの期間は、オスでは57-59日、メスでは47-51日であった。新たに孵化した子グモの度重なる出現と短い生活史は、アシナガグモが年2-3世代の回転率をもつことを示唆している。

### アカクモヒメバチによるサツマノミダマシへの寄生の初記録

【短報】 (pp. 5-6)

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アカクモヒメバチ *Eriostethus rufus* (Uchida, 1932) は従来 *Araneus* 属のクモに寄生するとされていた。しかし、我々はこのハチが別属である *Neoscona* 属のクモに寄生することを発見した。アカクモヒメバチとその宿主であるクモとの関係は再検討する必要がある。

### 日本産ミジングモ亜科（クモ目：ヒメグモ科）の属および種の検討 (pp. 7-18)

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日本産のミジングモ亜科 *Hadrotarsinae* Thorell 1881 の属および種の検討をおこなった。この亜科の特徴は、雌の受精のうが2対で雌の触肢の爪が背腹方向に扁平、第1歩脚跗節腹面に特化した毛があることおよび糸疣前疣の中央に洗濯板状の突出部があることである。

すべての種に検討を加え、属の検索表を表し、日本から6属19種を記録した。このうち、ヤギヌマミジングモ属（新称）*Yaginumena* を新属として記載し、ツツミジングモ属（新称）*Trigonobothrys* Simon 1889 およびシロカネヒラタヒメグモ属（新称）*Emertonella* Bryant 1949 を属として復活した。さらに、アイチミジングモ属（新称）*Lasaeola* Simon 1881 に属する種を日本より記録した。これらの属に属する12種、ボカシミジングモ *Yaginumena castrata* (Bösenberg & Strand 1906)、コアカクロミジングモ *Y. mutilata* (Bösenberg & Strand 1906)、マダラミジングモ *Y. maculosa* (Yoshida & Ono 2000)、オキナワミジングモ *Lasaeola okinawana* (Yoshida & Ono 2000)、ヨシダミジングモ *L. yoshidai* (Ono 1991)、ヨナミジングモ *L. yona* (Yoshida & Ono 2000)、ヤマトミジングモ *Trigonobothrys japonicus* (Yoshida 1985)、アマミミジングモ *T. amamiensis*

(Yoshida 1985)、ホシミジングモ *T. martinae* (Roberts 1983)、キベリミジングモ *T. flavomarginatus* (Bösenberg & Strand 1906)、カニミジングモ *T. mustelinus* (Simon 1889) およびクロホシミジングモ *T. nigromaculatus* (Yoshida 1987) はミジングモ属 *Dipoena* Thorell 1869 より、さらに1種、シロカネヒラタヒメグモ *Emertonella taczanowskii* (Keyserling 1886) はヒラタヒメグモ属 *Euryopis* Menge 1868 より新たに属を移動した。また、タニカワミジングモ（新称）*Dipoena nipponica* を新種として記載した。さらに、中国で記載された *Dipoena immaculata* Zhu 1998 をキベリミジングモ *T. flavomarginatus* の、また北アメリカ産の種をタイプ種とする属 *Pselothorax* Chamberlin 1948 をアイチミジングモ属 *Lasaeola* の新参異名とした。フタホシヒラタヒメグモ *Euryopis iharai* Yoshida 1992 は所属が不明確のため本稿では除外した。

### 近畿地方でナス属を食害するナミハダニ属（ハダニ科）の1新種 (pp. 19-22)

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大阪・京都両市の市街地でナス属 (*Solanum*) の3種の植物（イヌホオズキ、ワルナスピおよびナス）に多発していたハダニを新種と認め、*Tetranychus takafujii* (ミツユビナミハダニ、新称) と命名・記載した（ホロタイプは大阪市福島区淀川河川公園のイヌホオズキから採集した）。本種は、国外の *T. evansi* Baker & Pritchard に最もよく似ているが、♀の第II脚の爪間体の形態で異なる。挿入器は国外産の *T. mariana* McGregor のそれにも似るが、♀の脚の形態で相違する。脚の毛の配列は日本のアシノワハダニにも類似するが、挿入器の形態で識別できる。このハダニは、日本国内でナス属の主な害虫の一つになる可能性を持っていると思われる。

### 中国のアシダカグモ科 2. 長春コレクションに含まれる種

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アシダカグモ科の2新種：*Sinopoda angulata* と *S. fasciculata* を記載した。*Pseudopoda* sp. cf. *exiguoides* と *Pseudopoda* 属の種名未決定種をそれぞれを湖南省と四川省から記録した。アシダカグモ *Heteropoda venatoria* を広東省と雲南省から記録した。ツユグモ *Micrommata virescens* を吉林省から初めて記録した。*Olios tiantongensis* を同種とみられる2雄をそれぞれ江蘇省と湖南省から記録した。*O. menghaiensis* を同種とみられる1♀を雲南省から記録した。*Eusparassus sanguinifrons* Simon 1906 の雌を初めて記載し、*Olios* へ転属した。全種の生殖器を図示した。（和訳：編集委員会）